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Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 227

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14 July 1982

WORLDWIDE REPORT
TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 227

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

USSR, GUINEA SIGN RADIO, TV AGREEMENT

AB200811 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] An agreement was signed yesterday afternoon between representatives of Soviet radio and television and their Guinean counterparts. The ceremony was held at the People's Palace in Conakry. On the Soviet side was His Excellency Comrade Vladimir Kitayev, the Soviet ambassador to Guinea. With him were members of the Soviet delegation, including the chief editor of the Soviet Broadcasting Corporation and the head of the Department of International Relations of Soviet Radio and Television.

The Guinean delegation was composed of Comrades Dansuman Bangoura, permanent under secretary at the Office of Information; Emmanuel Kati, permanent secretary for information; Adia Toussu, director of programs at the television service; Bambou Kaba, director of programs at the broadcasting station; Sidiki Toure, director of the Office of Research; and Bemandine Gasonnet, deputy director of programs at the broadcasting station.

Comrade Dansuman Bangoura, permanent under secretary at the Office of Information, took the opportunity to thank all those officials--Soviet and Guinean--who worked toward the successful conclusion of the talks. This demonstrates a political desire and a common ideological stand, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, for the well-being of the people and peace, he concluded.

USSR Ambassador to Guinea His Excellency Comrade Vladimir Kitayev thanked the Guinean side for the very warm and friendly welcome given to his delegation. He also expressed the desire to do everything possible to implement this agreement. As for the representative of the Soviet state committee and the leader of the cooperation delegation, he sincerely thanked both sides for the total success of the meeting, which constitutes a strong basis for cooperation between Soviet and Guinean broadcasting and television. Finally, he expressed the hope that the work just completed will open a new road in bilateral relations and enable the achievement of all our other objectives. After the signing of the final document, the two delegations paid a courtesy call on Comrade Sekou, a member of the Central Committee and general commissioner for information, and his closest aides. Once again, this was an opportunity to recall the good relations existing between our two countries--the Soviet Union and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea--which are wisely led by Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Ahmed Sekou Toure, two great leaders whose reputations have transcended the boundaries of their own countries and are well known throughout the world.

CSO: 5500/2268

WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOVIET-IRANIAN AGREEMENT ANNIVERSARY--Today marks the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Iranian agreement in 1972 on the expansion of telephone and telegraph links between the two countries. Within the framework of implementing this agreement, Soviet organizations laid a telephone and telegraph line from Soviet to Iranian territory between Astara, the Soviet Union, to Astara, Iran. Prior to this, the necessary studies were carried out, the relative plans drawn up and the necessary installations and material delivered. In implementing Iran's request, Soviet organizations are extending technical assistance for repairs on part of this telephone and telegraph line on Iranian territory. The 10 years that have passed since the signing of this agreement have shown that this agreement helps consolidate good-neighborly relations based on the principles of equality, nonintervention in domestic affairs and full respect for the two countries' national sovereignty. [Text] [NC101414 Moscow Radio in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 10 Jun 82]

SOVIET-LEBANESE TV AGREEMENT--The protocol on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Lebanese Television Company for 1982-84 was signed in Moscow today. After the signing ceremony, Lebanese Information Minister Michel Iddih said: Cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of television enables the Lebanese people to get better acquainted with the achievements of the peoples of your country in the economic, scientific and cultural fields, with the way of life of Soviet people. I hope that the document signed today will contribute to further expansion of this cooperation. [From Vremya newscast] [Excerpt] [LD042026 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Jun 82]

CSO: 5500/2268

INSAT-1A TO BEGIN DESPITE PROBLEMS

BK281527 Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Jun 82 p 9

[Excerpts] Bangalore, 16 Jun--"The performance checkout of the Indian National Satellite (INSAT-1A) has been completed and the multi-purpose satellite is now available for utilisation on a quasi-operational basis", the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) said in a press release here today.

The operational plan was being adjusted to accommodate the constraints due to the non-deployment of its solar sail. With the sail in non-deployed condition the onboard fuel is expected to sustain the spacecraft operations for 2.5 years against the originally expected life span of about 7 years.

Regular television operations through the satellite would begin as scheduled from August 15 and the radio stations in Hyderabad and Ahmedabad had already been brought under INSAT radio networking.

ISRO said pending further studies and simulations, efforts to deploy the solar sail had been held in abeyance. The non-deployment of the sail would result in additional consumption of fuel for spacecraft attitude maintenance as well as certain thermal constraints. These would primarily affect the S-band TV/radio transponder operations and to some extent the very high resolution radiometer (VHRR) intended for meteorological utilisation.

Certain anomalies noticed in the performance and operation of telecom transponder and VHRR infrared defectors were under investigation, ISRO said.

All efforts were being made for the earliest possible restoration of the planned full service capabilities of the INSAT system, especially the continuous operation of the high power S-band transponders.

The initial Teleon, VHRR utilisation for weather monitoring and the radio networking operations are expected to be stabilised in the second half of this month and the television utilisation is to begin in mid-August.

Further orbit trimming was now underway and these operations were expected to be completed shortly to match the needs of the post and telegraphs earth stations.

Performance satisfactory: According to ISRO, 27 of the 28 fixed earth stations of the P and T were ready. Three main stations and even remote area stations had completed test access with the satellite. The performance of the earth stations had been generally satisfactory.

CSO: 5500/2282

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

NEW EARTH STATIONS--Jayapura, 29 May (ANTARA)--Five new small earth stations (SBK) will shortly be opened by Minister of Communications Rusmin Nurjadin in Irian Jaya. The chief of the 12th telecommunication district (Irian Jaya), Surachman, told ANTARA were Friday [28 May] the new stations are in Sarmi (Jayapura Regency), Serui (Yapen Waropen Regency), Kaimana (Sorong Regency), Tanah Merah (Merauke Regency) and Nabire. Each small earth station is also provided with one television line to bring the local population near the earth stations within television reach. Irian Jaya now has five medium earth stations (SBS) located in Biak, Sorong, Manokwari, Fakfak and Merauke, and one big earth station (SBB) in Jayapura, the provincial capital. [Excerpt] [BK031225 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0748 GMT 29 May 82]

NEW PALAPA SATELLITES--Jakarta, 12 Jun (AFP)--Two new Indonesian "Palapa" satellites will be put into orbit successively starting next year by the U.S. Challenger space shuttle, the Indonesian telecommunications state corporation "Perumtel" said today. A Perumtel spokesman said the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) had confirmed the planned launching of the satellites, due to replace two currently in operation, in a letter to the Indonesian Government. NASA will take all necessary steps to ensure a successful completion of the project, the Perumtel spokesman said. [Text] [BK121325 Hong Kong AFP in English 0824 GMT 12 Jun 82]

EARTH STATIONS--The minister of communications, Rusmin Nuryadin, today symbolically launched seven small-sized earth stations in Ranai, Riau Province. The stations are each located at Ranai, Bagansiapi Api, Singkep, Tanjungbatu, Bengkalis, Rengat and Temsilahan. With the launching of the earth stations, telephone conversations can now be conducted 24 hours from those places to all parts of the country by way of the domestic satellite system. [BK251419 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 Jun 82]

CSO: 5500/2282

JAPAN

BRIEFS

ROCKETS FOR SATELLITE LAUNCHES--Tokyo, June 3 (KYODO)--The Science and Technology Agency and the National Space Development Agency will jointly develop a large-sized rocket capable of launching 1-ton geostationary satellites by around 1990, sources at the agencies said Thursday. The plan for the rocket's development, including choice of design, is expected to be finalized early next week, according to the sources. The Development Agency is now working on another rocket known as the "H1A," capable of launching a 550-kilogram geostationary satellite. The first H1A is scheduled to be launched in 1987. However, the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation earlier this year made public its plan to launch a 1-ton geostationary satellite around 1988 or 1989 and a 4-ton geostationary satellite in the period 1985-1994, both with the use of the U.S. space shuttle. In response to the corporation's plan, the two agencies decided to develop the large-sized rocket to protect their position in space development, the sources said. [Text] [OW031203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 3 Jun 82]

CSO: 5500/2268

LAOS

BRIEFS

INTERSPUTNIK TELEPHONE SERVICE BEGINS--Hanoi, 24 Jun (VNA)--The Lao Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has commissioned a telephone service with Vietnam, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia via the Intersputnik Space Communication System. The service is available daily from 12:00 to 17:00 hours local time, Laos' satellite ground station which is part of the Intersputnik system also operates a television channel from Moscow from 17:00 to 23:00 hours. [Text] [OW240801 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 24 Jun 82]

CSO: 5500/2282

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

GUJRANWALA EXCHANGE CAPACITY RAISED--gujranwala, June 15--Sayeed Ullah Alvi, General Manager Central Telecommunication said that the capacity of Model Town Telephone Exchange here has been extended from 2000 lines to 2,6000 lines bringing the total capacity of telephone lines in Gujranwala to 7,100. Inaugurating the 600 new lines added to the Model Town Exchange, Mr Alvi said that with the additional capacity available, demand notes had already been issued. He said that efforts were on to provide 800 new connections upto December, over and above the 500 new connections sanctioned during the current year. Telex connections had been installed and no application from Gujranwala was pending with department. The inauguration ceremony was attended by Maulvi Mohammad Anwar, President of Gujranwala Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Haji Manzoor Husain former President of the Chamber, Haji Murad Ali, Malik Mohammad Rafiq, Haji Mohammad Aslam Butt, Mayor, Gujranwala Municipal Corporation and elite of the city. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 16 Jun 82 p 4]

NO SIALKOT-FAISALABAD LINE--SIALKOT, June 15--The telephone link between Sialkot and Faisalabad remains cut off for the last over one year. The business circles and the private subscribers were extremely upset over this difficulty as both these industrial centres have close connections in trade matters especially textile products and gloves which earn a lot of foreign exchange for the country. The Telephone Department when contacted said that there was some technical hitch which had caused the prolonged deadlock. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 16 Jun 82 p 4]

LAHORE-AMRITSAR CABLE LINK--ISLAMABAD, June 16--A wide band coaxial cable which has been planned to link Lahore with Amritsar in India is likely to be operational during 1983, it was officially learnt here today. The cost of the work in the Indian territory will be borne by the Indian administration and in Pakistan by the federal government. The development of communications between the two countries was part of the Asian Tele Communications network. The network programmes are aimed at establishing contacts across the borders in Asian countries which cost less than that of satellite. The new cable link will have the capacity of a television channel and 1200 telephone lines. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 17 Jun 82 p 4]

NAZIMABAD II EXCHANGE OPENED--Nazimabad II telephone exchange, built at a cost of Rs. 100 million with 10,000 lines capacity, was opened on Wednesday afternoon. The inaugural ceremony was performed by Mr Fazal-ur-Rahman, Installer of the Telephone Industries of Pakistan a 17-grade employee, in recognition of his outstanding services to the Department. The Exchange, according to

the General Manager, Mr. S. Irshad Hasan, has facilities to expand another 10,000 lines exchange and is in the forward planning stage. Nazimabad I Exchange numbers begin with '61' and Nazimabad II numbers begin with '62'. Till yesterday 1,000 demand notes were issued to the persons who had applied up to 1971-72 and earlier. There is a demand of 18,000 telephones in the area. But at present only 9,000 will be given connections including Government connections, shifting cases, priorities including Rs. 20,000 self-financing scheme and normal applications. Those who have applied for telephone from this region up to 1976 will be given connections and those beyond that year, would still be on the waiting list. Mr Irshad Hassan announced that a 10 per cent bonus would be given to the employees if the revenue exceeds Rs. 15 million. During 1980-81, the revenue was Rs. 12 million. He said, during the next fiscal year, 32,000 new telephone connections would be given in Karachi under the present plans, out of the 50,000 telephones to be provided throughout the country. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 17 Jun 82 p 8]

CSO: 5500/5841

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SICHUAN DEVELOPS TWO MORE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVICES

Beijing DIANXIN JISHU [TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 2, 1982
p 48

[Article by Wei Guozhen [7614 0948 2823]: "Sichuan Provincial Post and Telecommunications Science Research Institute Again Successfully Develops Two New Devices"]

[Text] After having successfully developed the overhead exposed line ZMG 302 model high-voltage 12-channel carrier-wave facility (with a frequency band of 156-280 kilohertz), the Sichuan Provincial Post and Telecommunications Science Research Institute has developed two new devices which expand the potential of the overhead exposed line carrier-wave facility with the aim [of overcoming] the insufficient telecommunications capacity in the province and the present inability to carry out large-scale capital construction in telecommunications.

One device is the ZMC 401 type exposed line for super 24-channel carrier-wave telephone equipment (frequency band of 298 to 530 kilohertz). It adds an additional 24 carrier-wave circuits onto the pairs of lines of the newly added high-voltage 12-channel carrier-wave circuits. This means that there are $3 + 12 + \text{higher } 12 + \text{super } 24 = 51$ carrier-wave circuits on one pair of overhead exposed lines.

The other device is the ZMG 303-type new high-voltage 12-channel carrier-wave equipment (frequency band, 228 to 350 kilohertz). It can be added onto four cross-indexed pairs of lines, and it supplements the ZMG 302 type device (or the ZZD-04 type device), which cannot be added to the above pairs of lines. When used jointly, the ZMG 303 device and the ZMG 302 device can add high-voltage 12-channel carrier-wave equipment onto most of the line positions of the new eight-type overhead crosslines (except for the 6th line position and the 10th line position of the new 8A type, because the degree of prevention of crosstalk is lower).

The above-mentioned two devices have already been installed on a 250-kilometer overhead exposed line with an intermediate amplifier and have been tested for more than a year. The performance has been good. The electrical quality of the telecommunications line reached the requirements of the current carrier-wave circuits. The amplification distance is the same as that

of the currently used 12-channel carrier wave, and it can satisfy the distance requirements for telecommunications in the province. The original 12-channel and high-voltage 12-channel carrier-wave circuits are not affected.

9296

CSO: 4008/148

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BRIEFS

XINJIANG BEGINS KIRGIZ BROADCASTS--Urumqi, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--The radio station of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, today began regular broadcasts in the minority language of Kirgiz. This brings to five the number of languages used on the radio in this region which has 13 nationalities. The Kirgiz nationality has a population of about 110,000 making up one percent of the region's total. They mainly live in the mountainous Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture in the western part of Xinjiang. The Xinjiang people's broadcasting station now transmits programs in Uygur, Han, Kazak, Mongolian and Kirgiz. That is, more languages than in any other part of China. [Text] [OW281258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 28 Jun 82]

HEILONGJIANG: MICROWAVE-CIRCUIT LONG-DISTANCE DIALING SERVICE--According to Heilongjiang RIBAO, beginning at 0000 on 21 April, Harbin, Qiqihar, Mudanjiang, Jiamusi and Daqing municipalities formally opened the microwave-circuit long-distance dialing service to various localities throughout the country. The microwave communication is a modernized means of communication and has the advantages of stable communication and clear reception. The opening of the microwave-circuit service prepares the ground for the establishment of long-distance automatic dialing service. [Text] [SK020128: Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Apr 82]

NEW NINGXIA TELEVISION CENTER--Yinchuan, June 7 (XINHUA)--The 10-storied building and 180-meter high tower for the new Ningxia television center have been completed. The center is expected to open next year. The central people's government has allocated 16 million yuan to Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region for the development of television. A northwest China region with a population of 3.83 million, mainly of the Hui, Han and Manchu nationalities, Ningxia now has 60,000 black and white and color television sets. Five large TV relay stations have been built in Yinchuan, the regional capital, and Dawukou, the main coal mining area, and 20 smaller ones have been erected by district governments, factories and mines. [Text] [OW070736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 7 Jun 82]

CSO: 5500/2268

THAILAND

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO STATIONS--The director general of the public relations department and the Loxley International Company representative have signed a contract for the purchase of transmitters for 11 radio stations to be set up for broadcasting educational programs. The construction and installation of transmitters of the 11 radio stations will be completed between early 1983 and 1984. Radio Thailand's network 2 for educational purpose is using funds from the World Bank and the government counterpart fund totalling 314,046,935 baht. [Text] [BK281349 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 May 82 BK]

CSO: 5500/5853

VIETNAM

BUON MA THUOT-MO DRAC TELEPHONE LINE COMPLETED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Dac Lac Completes Construction of 70-Kilometers-Long Telephone Line"]

[Text] The Dac Lac Posts and Telegraph Service has just completed the construction of, and brought into use, a 70-kilometers-long main telephone line between Buon Ma Thuot and Mo Drac.

Because the province has many thick forests, high mountains, and deep rivers, many difficulties are encountered in constructing a telephone network, so communications between the provincial capital and the districts were carried out by a radio network. In order to improve the quality of communications and do a good job of meeting the requirements of the party committee echelons and the local administrations, the Dac Lac Posts and Telegraph Service decided to construct the Buon Ma Thuot-Mo Drac telephone line. The line crosses hundreds of deep rivers and streams, dozens of high mountains, and thick jungles. Although the project exceeded their design and construction capabilities, the cadres and workers of the Dac Lac Posts and Telegraph Service made all-out efforts to do the designing and constructing by themselves. Using local materials and raw materials, they were able to produce hundreds of poles and cross-arms and salvaged hundreds of tons of telephone line, thus saving tens of thousands of dong of public funds.

In addition to constructing that new telephone line, Dac Lac also repaired and restored to use the 120-kilometers-long Buon Ma Thuot-Play Cu line, and completed the installation of a three-way relay station 10 days before the deadline, thus helping improve telephone communications between Dac Lac and many other places.

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CSO: 5500/5845

POLAND

POLITBURO DISCUSSES INFORMATION POLICY 18 JUNE

AU231750 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19-20 Jun 82 p 1

[PAP report: "Meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] On 18 June the PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself with an appraisal of the activity of the mass media of information and propaganda.

It was said that the press, radio and television are fulfilling the program tasks that have been laid down by the party since 13 December 1981. It was stressed that this activity is difficult, responsible and aimed at achieving social confidence. At the same time, this work involves a battle against hostile subversion, which is exploiting the difficult sociopolitical situation in our country in order to sow confusion and unrest.

It was said that the activity of editors and journalists is an exceptionally important element in ideological and political activity and upbringing, in economic education and in promoting citizens' initiative, activity and discipline. It is also a form of consultation on important social and economic matters. It was stressed that more attention must be paid to effective action, which involves honest information, convincing argument, reacting quickly to matters concerning people as a whole and individually, and the presentation of the country's most important matters to the people.

It was stressed that the existing model for the press, radio and television should be improved, and greater attention devoted to varying the way these media act. The local press, whose importance and role have grown considerably, should be strengthened. Delivery of the press should be improved, particularly to rural areas.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the changes that are appearing on the publishing market. An appraisal was made of such phenomenon as the drop in the number of people reading the press. The material base of the press, radio and television was looked at, and undertakings aimed at improving the working conditions of editors and journalists were discussed.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the press bill, which has been prepared by the government codifying commission in accordance with the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress. It was said that this important document should be submitted to wide social consultation.

CSO: 5500/2281

POLAND

STATEMENT TO UN PROTESTS WESTERN MEDIA ACTIVITIES

LD262118 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] New York 26 Jun (PAP) -- The Polish delegation to the present session of the U.N. Committee for Information today presented a statement to protest the Western propaganda campaign against Poland and specify the Polish stand on international relations in the field of information.

The Polish delegation voiced strong protest against using radio waves for interference in Poland's internal affairs and for inflaming the international situation. It reserved for itself the right to take necessary (?steps at) the U.N. forum to oppose activities directed against Poland.

"Poland protests against the aggressive propaganda campaign launched in Poland by five Western radio stations, and in particular by the radio calling itself "Free Europe." They are pursuing a policy of overt interference in Poland's internal affairs under the pretence of information activity and abuse the freedom of information," the statement said. "This kind of activity is tantamount to propaganda aggression against Poland. Polish authorities have at their disposal full evidence which can be made available on request.

"The programmes beamed by the five stations are an overt violation of the basic principles of international law and are aimed to instigate unrest and disturbances," the declaration charged. The activity of these radio stations causes deterioration of relations among states and is a challenge to efforts aimed to establish a new and more just information order in the world.

"We fully share the growing criticism by the developing countries of actions by some of the main Western information agencies which aim to impose their political principles, views and ways of thinking on other nations. The international information and communication order should reflect the interests of all participants in international life and induce a joint concept and principles of information. The Polish Government highly assesses the role which UNESCO plays in seeking a common denominator. Exchange of information is part of international relations, and that is why the principles of exchange here should be specified through principles of international law," the statement said.

"Abuse of mass media by governments and imperialist circles for propaganda campaigns against other nations calculated to interfere in other nations' internal affairs and to affect political developments falling within the national jurisdiction of those states is compatible with the above principles. An adequate balance between the freedom of speech for various mass media and the responsibilities for using them should be determined for the benefit of all sides.

"Poland is not opposed to the idea of the freedom and free flow of information, but is critical of some Western concepts and means of putting them into effect," the statement said.

CSO: 5500/2281

YUGOSLAVIA

RADIO STATIONS ORDERED TO CUT POWER

LD241354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT
24 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Radio broadcasting organizations will in future reduce their power consumption by one-third and sometimes by one-half. This is made obligatory by the regulations, adopted by the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, concerning the technical and economic conditions under which radio broadcasting installations may operate within the medium waves.

This document, better known as the regulations on medium-wave radio diffusion, obliges radio stations to operate at half capacity during the day and at full capacity at night, thereby saving electricity.

Radio stations are great consumers of electric power. The 2 mw Radio Belgrade transmitter, for instance, uses up as much power as the whole of Kraljevo, which is one of the largest consumers in Serbia.

CSO: 5500/2281

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DIRECT DIALING ESTABLISHED--The National Institute of Telecommunications has announced that automatic telephone communication has been established with Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Brazil and Colombia, through the direct dialing system. [PA212148 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Jun 82 pp 1A, 12A PA]

CSO: 5500/2286

BRAZIL

NATION WILL OWN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES IN 1985

PY020449 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1745 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Official sources reported today that in 1985 Brazil will become the first Latin American nation to own operating satellites in orbit for its telecommunications system.

Communications Ministry spokesmen indicated that the Brazilian Government yesterday signed contracts to purchase two domestic satellites and launch them into space at the overall cost of \$200 million.

The satellites, which will have 12,000 telephone, telex and television channels each, will be supplied by the Spar-Huges Canadian-U.S. consortium which will receive \$133 million for both satellites and their subsequent maintenance.

The satellites will be launched between February and July 1985 by the French Arianespace Enterprise which will use Ariane-3 type rockets to launch the satellites from the Kourou base in the French Guyana at the cost of \$58 million. An additional \$14 million will be spent on insurances, the source said, explaining that Brazil has obtained loans from Canadian and French banks to finance the program.

The useful life of the satellites will be 8 years and according to Communications Ministry sources the utilization of these satellites by the Brazilian telecommunications system is economical, feasible and compatible with the nation's needs and size.

Owning these satellites will facilitate the political, economic and social integration of remote Brazilian regions currently virtually unconnected to the national telecommunications system.

Official reports stated that by 1985 a tracking station will be installed in the Amazon region and a land network of 22 antennas will span the entire country.

This network will facilitate the integration of areas, still lacking microwave links, to the national telecommunications system and will provide additional communications to those already endowed with sufficient infrastructure.

CSO: 5500/2287

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR SATELLITES--Brazil today signed a loan with Eximbank in Washington for \$42.5 million to purchase satellites and equipment. The amortization of the loan will be payable only after the first satellite is launched.
[Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 24 Jun 82 PY]

CSO: 5500/2281

CUBA

STATION NOTES DEBATE OVER RADIO MARTI ANTENNAS

PA190117 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Lt Cmdr Mark Neuhart, public affairs officer for the U.S. Caribbean Forces, has revealed that the U.S. Navy is building 4 250 -foot antennas to be used by the so-called Radio Marti, which Washington is establishing to broadcast subversive propaganda against Cuba.

In statements to the Miami HERALD, Neuhart said that two of the antennas, located in the Florida Keys, are completed and that the other two will be finished this summer.

Representative Timothy Wirth, a Democrat from Colorado, said on the subject that the expenditure of any funds for facilities to make Radio Marti operational is illegal without the passage of authorizing legislation.

Wirth, who is also chairman of a House subcommittee on telecommunications, sent a message to the State Department and the Pentagon stating this position.

The plan to create a subversive radio station directed against Cuba was presented to the U.S. Congress last year by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

CSO: 5500/2281

MEXICO

PRESIDENT INAUGURATES SATELLITE NETWORK

PA232148 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Today President Jose Lopez Portillo inaugurated 71 ground stations that will permit a large segment of the Mexican population to view government and private television programs.

In this manner, the second phase of the installation of television stations has been completed. The third and last phase of the program will begin in September, providing television coverage to all of Mexican territory.

At the ceremony Emilio Mujica Montoya, secretary of communications and transport, announced that telecommunications and radio broadcasting services will soon be available to any place in Mexico. He said that the project's basic objective is to provide the Mexican people with culture, technology and recreation.

Mujica Montoya also noted that this modern communications network, which operates via satellite, will have a very important effect on the country's integration and will replace the microwave network in the transmission of television signals.

CSO: 5500/2281

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS RENEWING, EXPANDING FACILITIES

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 15 Jun 82 p 2

[Part 1, Serial]

[Text]

To maintain relations, broadcast radio and television programmes, and to offer postal services all over the globe make the sum total of communications. As a mass media, communications have a considerable and valuable role in the field of economic, social and cultural growth and development of human societies.

Therefore, the elevation and development of the economic and social sector requires the development and expansion of communication networks, all over the world and all the scientific and technological transformations should be reflected in the field of communications. Of course the fulfillment of this task requires fruitful utilisation of all the available means and renewal of the old systems, which are not of the desirable utility from the technical and economic viewpoints, and finally utilisation of the new phenomena which emerge in the field of contemporary technology.

On the basis of this principle, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, having the desire and making consistent efforts for rapid social development, expansion of productive activities and growth of all other sectors, has also invested communications with great potential with a view to provision of better communication services and further improvement of the means of mass media. It is expected that, with the implementation of the proposed plans, not only the peoples' needs inside the country will be met in the field of communications, but great changes will also occur in the communication system at the international level.

Considering these aims, the accomplishments of the Communications Ministry in Afghan year 1360 (1981-82) can be summarised as below:

- a. In the development planar sector:
The development plan of the ministry of envisages 21 projects:
 1. The project of the Mazar-Hairatan channel,

2. The project of the Mazar, Sheberghan, Maimana, Taluqan, Faizabad channel.
3. Project of the provisional systems.
4. Project of northern microwave systems,
5. Project of South and West microwave system.
6. Project of expansion of the automatic telephone system of Shahre Naw and Shershah Mena.
7. Project of automatic telephone system of micro-region.
8. Project of the automatic telephone system for Khairkhana Mena.
9. Project of small automatic stations.
10. Project of a new automatic telephone system of Kandahar.
11. Project of the building of the ministry.
12. Project of the constructions of the ministry.
13. Project of postal development.
14. Project of an artificial satellites station.
15. Project of development of communications networks in the provinces.
16. Project of expansion of the telex station.
17. Project of medium waves of 1,000 kilowatts.
18. Project of wireless stations.
19. High-capacity project of short waves.
20. Project of a television repairing workshop.
21. Project of a transport station of television.

It is worth mention that, with a total investment of Afs. 197,310,000 and \$10,-855,662, a certain percentage of these projects have been completed and are partly being utilised.

The project of a land station for artificial satellites, the Shamshad which was inaugurated officially on Hoot 7, 1360 (February 26, 1982) is one of them. This station has for the first time prepared the ground for telephone, telegraph and telex communications as well as an exchange of television programmes by satellites through the Soviet Union with other countries.

The initial capacity of this station is 12 communicational channels and one television channel and, in case of necessity, has the possibilities of expansion and activation of additional channels.

(To be continued)

CSO: 5500/5344

IRAN

BRIEFS

TELEPHONE CENTERS IN ESFAHAN PROVINCE--Tehran (IRNA)--The Telecommunications Company of Iran announced that telephone centers were opened in the villages of Sa'id Abad and Veast, in Isfahan Province during the past week. These villagers were supplied with facilities to contact any part of Iran. The announcement further said two other villages, namely, Sakzi and Asheq Abad had been supplied with telephone centers during the previous month. According to the announcement meanwhile telecommunications offices were opened in two districts of Gilan Province (Northern Iran) on the occasion of the birth anniversary of the savior of humanity, Imam Mahdi (A.S.). [Text] [Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 17, 19, 21 Jun 82 p 4]

NEW FACILITIES NEAR MARAND--Tehran (IRNA)--The spokesman of the Telecommunications Company of Iran announced that on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Imam Mahdi (A.S.) and the World Day of Mustaz'afeen (the oppressed), telecommunications offices were opened in the villages of Kahriz and Yegan- Olia, near the township of Marand, in the East Azarbaijan Province. According to the announcement as a result of this project the villagers were provided with facilities to contact other parts of the country. [Text] [Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 17, 19, 21 Jun 82 p 4]

TELEPHONE CENTER IN ESFARAYEN--Mashad (IRNA)--On the occasion of the auspicious birth anniversary of Imam Mahdi (A.S.) and the World Day of Mustaz'afeen (the oppressed), an automatic telephone center was inaugurated in the township of Esfarayen, Khorasan Province, reported an IRNA correspondent in Mashad, the capital of the province. According to the report as a result of this project the inhabitants of Esfarayen were provided with the facility to contact other parts of the country. [Text] [Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 17, 19, 21 Jun 82 p 4]

CSO: 5500/5345

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

FOREIGN SATELLITE USE RESTRICTED--Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori has banned material filmed in west Beirut from being transmitted via Israel's earth satellite. Tzipori said he had received the government's consent for this move. He told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that most of the material transmitted by foreign television stations is very hostile to Israel and there is no reason why Israel should transmit enemy broadcasts. Tzipori said he will not be deterred even if the television stations damage Israel's image in the world following the move he adopted. After the satellite station in Beirut was put out of operation, Israel made it possible to transmit material from Lebanon via the satellite station in 'Emeq Ha'ela provided that the material passed censorship. [Text] [TA291252 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 29 Jun 82]

CSO: 5500/2282

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

'WAM' REPORT ON AGENCY'S STRUCTURE, ACTIVITIES

GF221500 [Editorial Report] Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic at 1200 GMT on 22 June 1982 carried an approximately 3,000-word report on the fifth anniversary of the beginning of operations by the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, WAM. The agency has 9 employees in its editorial department, 5 in the English department, 30 reporters and correspondents, 23 employees in the photography department, 21 employees in the news cinematography departments, 2 in the archives department and 9 employees in administration. During the period 1 January 1982-31 March 1982 WAM covered 4,862 news stories in the 7 Emirates of the UAE as well as 827 television stories and distributed 15,931 pictures.

WAM has a special network for transmitting photographs to the UAE's eight daily papers and supplies the UAE's television stations with local television films. WAM has reporters in Tunis, Jordan, Cairo, Beirut, Paris, London, Washington and New York who send their stories via Telex, telephone or direct line.

In the first quarter of 1982 WAM transmitted 5,935 news stories; it transmitted 6,488 stories during the same period in 1981. WAM has exchange agreements with about 30 Arab and foreign news agencies, but only 12 percent of the news it transmits are the fruit of these agreements. WAM has bilateral agreements with INA, TAP, MAP, SANA, KYODO and YONGTAP. WAM receives WAKH transmission via a duplex teleprinter line and transmits it on its general network without alteration. WAM also supplies the pool of nonaligned news agencies with selected reports through the NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCY's regional office in Baghdad. Some news reports are sent by the pool directly to TANJUG and to the secretariat of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau in New Delhi. WAM is also a member of the Union of Arab News Agencies.

WAM transmits by RTT to WAKH, which receives WAM's transmission throughout the day "and selects items which WAKH includes in its internal and external transmission. Similar arrangements exist with KUNA, QNA and SPA."

WAM transmits on a frequency of 14764 kHz--a WAKH frequency--which covers the Middle East from "Beirut to Rabat and from Tehran to Cyprus. All news agencies within this range can receive WAM's transmission. Transmission times are from 1000 [0600 GMT] to 0100 [2100 GMT] UAE time. WAM also transmits on 12255 kHz during the evening period."

WAM's budget is part of the budget of the UAE Ministry of Information and Culture. Any enquiries can be addressed to: WAM, P.O. Box 3790, Abu Dhabi, UAE. Telephone 327770.

CSO: 5500/2282

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

UNESCO TO DISCUSS NEWS AGENCY--A two-man mission of UNESCO arrived in Maseru yesterday afternoon on an official visit. They are Mr (Alex Kwamin), the Nairobi-based regional advisor for communications in Africa, and Mr (Dekorter), a UNESCO engineer based in Amsterdam, Holland. During their stay there, the UNESCO officials will discuss with the authorities of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting plans to establish the LESOTHO NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY. When fully operational, it is expected that a daily newspaper will be launched in Lesotho. It is also expected that the LESOTHO NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY will feed the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY with news. Two officials of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting recently attended the meeting of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY in Lusaka. This morning the UNESCO officials had a meeting with the permanent secretary for information and broadcasting, Ntate (Viti Ndobe), and this afternoon they will pay a courtesy call on the minister of information and broadcasting, Ntate C.D. Molapo. [Text] [BM240620 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Jun 82]

COMMERCIAL RADIO STATION--A commercial radio station is to be established at Sani Pass in Lesotho. It will broadcast mainly to the Indian and Zulu communities in the neighboring Natal Province of South Africa. The project is being financed by a South African company, and the Government of Lesotho will benefit through tax earnings. [Text] [MB250949 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 25 Jun 82]

CSO: 5500/2281

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFESSOR REPORTS ON COMPUTER CONFERENCE IN USSR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jun 82 p 6

[Text]

A lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand who attended a computer conference in the Soviet Union says he found the Russians "very open to discuss business."

Professor M G Rodd, head of Wits's department of electrical engineering, attended a workshop of the Federation of Automation and Computation in Tallin, Estonia.

He is the only South African to have attended any of IFAC's workshops on distributed computer control systems.

He said he had been well treated.

"Everybody was extremely courteous and the organisation of the conference was excellent.

"I stayed at an Intourist hotel with the other delegates — many of them from the Soviet Union — and was allowed to move around freely," he said.

"Like most scientists probably do we tended to ignore politics and I found the Soviets very open to discuss business.

"A lot of interest in South Africa was expressed.

"Many delegates had never heard of South Africa and they were intrigued about it."

Professor Rodd delivered a paper at the workshop. He said distributed computer control systems was a relatively new subject.

"It is only now getting off the ground and the main emphasis was on the exchange of ideas."

At his suggestion the next workshop will be held in South Africa in May next year.

Professor Rodd will be the convener and will work with the South African Council for Automation and Computation in association with the Council for Mineral Technology.

CSO: 5500/5842

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MALTESE-EUROPEAN RADIO PLANS--At 1500 today, Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff arrived in Athens. Tomorrow, he will meet with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona, who is accompanying Mr Mintoff in Athens, called this afternoon on Dhimitrios Maroudhas, deputy minister in charge of press issues, and discussed the possibility of establishing in Malta a radio station for the Mediterranean countries. According to the initial proposal, this radio station will broadcast in Arabic, English, French and Greek. Mr Maroudhas and Mr Trigona also held discussions on the rumored transmission of television programs via satellite beamed to Europe and other areas. These transmissions are not wanted by Greece, Algeria and other countries, whereas many European countries are in favor of them.
[Excerpts] [NC222027 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 22 Jun 82]

CSO: 5500/2282

FINLAND

REVOLUTION IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS INCREASES NEED FOR NEW LAW

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 27 May 82 p 12

[Article by Torsten Ekman]

[Text] There seems to be total disagreement on how the new telecommunications law should read. Now that the Ministry of Communications is beginning work to draft the law, what it has to work with is an extraordinarily divided committee recommendation and equally divided statements of opinion from other sources. The Association of Private Telephone Companies accuses the Posts and Telecommunications Board [PTS] of trying to acquire a complete government monopoly that will strangle the activity of the private telephone companies. The Posts and Telecommunications Board's view is that the private telephone companies are pursuing a line that will result in a further splintering of telecommunications activity in the country.

The source of the quarrel over telecommunications can be traced to the technical development that has resulted in new functions related to telecommunications traffic. The basis of today's activity is the old Telephone Statement of 1886 and the Telegraph Law of 1919.

But after all, those laws could not foresee the new services now being offered by the telecommunications system. These include telefax, which transmits written documents or drawings over telephone lines; computer networks, which permit the transmission of data used in automatic data processing; mobile telephones; teletex, which is used for word processing and rapid text transmission; and videotex, in which information is supplied over telephone lines between a data bank and a TV terminal. There are also videoconferences, in which TV screens are used, as well as the nationwide paging system.

Agreement in 1972

The only point agreed on by the two parties to the telecommunications quarrel is that a new law is needed as quickly as possible.

The telecommunications quarrel started as far back as the end of the 1960's. In 1969 and 1970, the Post Office and the private telephone companies discussed and agreed on a division of labor. That agreement covered the general data transmission network. It was signed in 1972 and was to remain in effect until

1980. It can be said that the system worked very well at the beginning, since activity at that time was of insignificant proportions. But data transmission developed rapidly. When the agreement was signed, the country had only 700 subscribers. But 6 years later--in 1978--there were 10 times as many. And that was when the problems and conflicts entered the picture.

The quarrel was over the question of who would be responsible for the data transmission system where long lines were involved. The Post Office felt that it came under the Telegraph Law, meaning that the government would be responsible for that activity. A dispute arose at the same time concerning the telecopying, or telefax, system. The Association of Private Telephone Companies went to the attorney general to question the legality of the PTS request for a special permit for telecopying.

The attorney general noted in his report that the current law was inadequate and he could therefore not render a correct decision. He called for prompt steps to revise the law.

It gradually became clear that the data transmission agreement did not provide an adequate basis on which to operate. To come up with an interim solution, Veikko Saarto, who was minister of communications at the time, called the parties together for a meeting in August 1981. The talks did not produce the desired results, and the situation became worse.

The committee for the telecommunications law was busy at the same time. At the end of February 1982 it produced a report that brought dissenting opinions from practically all the parties involved.

Circulation of the report for comment has now come to an end, and the next step will be to come up with a legislative bill. The objective is to submit that bill to Parliament this fall.

New Committee

In its statement of opinion, the Association of Private Telephone Companies points out in no uncertain terms that the committee's proposal is useless as a basis for a bill. It says that circulation of the committee report for comment has not improved matters. The association is calling for the appointment of a new, broader-based committee with more equal representation for the various parties concerned.

If the committee's proposal is implemented, our traditional form of organization for the telecommunications industry will be changed. Rather than being a branch of private industry, it will become a state-run function.

The law should aim at insuring that telecommunications traffic is an independent branch of business at its point of origin. The Association of Private Telephone Companies admits, however, that some degree of regulation is needed. But it is important that sectors which do not require special regulations be kept distinct.

The areas that do not require regulation include subscribers' terminals and the various types of service that can be provided by the telecommunications system.

Self-Supervision by Post Office

According to the association, one basic issue in the legislation is the way in which the operation of telecommunications traffic is to be organized and the way in which supervision by the authorities is to be set up. It is felt that those two functions should be clearly distinct from each other.

Under the present system, the Posts and Telecommunications Board grants franchises for private telephone companies and inspects equipment. According to the private telephone companies, what this means in practice is that the Post Office supervises itself.

The Association of Private Telephone Companies therefore feels that franchises should be granted by a ministry, and its report recommends the Ministry of Communications. As far as inspection of telecommunications equipment is concerned, the association suggests that a Telecommunications Inspectorate be established along the lines of the present Electricity Inspectorate. That inspectorate would be established by merging all the agencies now concerned with inspection. The committee for the telecommunications law wants the Posts and Telecommunications Administration to continue handling that function.

The association also recommends the establishment of a negotiating delegation for the telecommunications industry. That delegation, which it says should consist of industry representatives, would prepare long-term plans for the sector's development.

Regional Distribution of Activity

Another basic principle, in the association's view, is that activity should be divided up on a regional basis. The telecommunications network should be built up by region so that activity will be based on service to local subscribers linked to the telecommunications system. This means that the local telephone company for a particular area would be responsible for all services offered by the telecommunications system.

The subscriber would be able to use his terminals for access to all the services that it is technically possible to provide. The association feels that the committee's proposal is incorrectly based on the idea that telecommunications activity can be divided up according to the various kinds of terminals and their possibilities for their use.

The committee's report proposes that the franchise granted to each telephone company specify which telecommunications services that company can provide. The government would then be responsible for all other functions.

The private telephone companies regard that allocation of functions as unthinkable. The Posts and Telecommunications Board must not move into another telecommunications company's system or force its way in between the subscribers

and their telephone company. The association says in its statement of opinion that such a system would result in more disputes.

Fragmentation

The statement of opinion issued by the Posts and Telecommunications Board calls attention to the fragmentation that exists in the telecommunications industry.

Pekka Tarjanne, general director of the Posts and Telecommunications Board, points out, however, that the objective is not to put an end to activity by the individual companies.

He says: "That would not even be possible, since the Posts and Telecommunications Administration cannot take over the functions of the private companies."

But he does advocate voluntary mergers of the companies so as to reduce their number. About 20 separate telephone companies would be a suitable number, whereas there are currently about 60.

In its statement of opinion, the Posts and Telecommunications Board stresses the principle of local monopolies for the telecommunications system. Free competition cannot be allowed in setting up networks and building exchanges. Neither can private companies be allowed to step in and take over only the profitable lines and functions and thus skim the cream off the top.

On the question of dividing up telecommunications activity among different companies, the Posts and Telecommunications Board feels that the functions should not be split up among too many organizations. The entire field of activity should be overseen by an agency that has the necessary resources for doing the job.

New Agency Not Needed

Nor can nationwide telecommunications functions be transferred to different franchise holders. Also rejected are all proposals that administrative and watchdog functions be taken over by a new agency, as are plans to set up a delegation to handle planning and development tasks.

The statement of opinion says that such a division of activity would only increase bureaucracy. The board refers to other examples in Europe, among them Sweden, where the government, acting through its Telecommunications Administration, is in charge of all telecommunications traffic. It is pointed out that among other things, such a system has resulted in lower and more uniform rates than in Finland.

The Posts and Telecommunications Administration is said to be the appropriate agency for dealing with franchise applications.

On the question of dividing up the activity among different agencies, the board notes that the current proposed bill provides that the Posts and Telecommunications Administration will handle foreign traffic, contacts between the various

groups of telephone networks, telegraph and telex traffic, and local traffic in its own areas.

On the basis of that interpretation, it is felt that data transmission is also the responsibility of the Post Office when connections between different local networks are involved.

According to the Posts and Telecommunications Board, the committee's report lacks rules covering videotex. It is felt that that activity is comparable to telegraph traffic and should therefore be part of the Posts and Telecommunications Administration's area of responsibility.

Will Ministry of Communications Be too Strong?

A quite heated power struggle is therefore underway in connection with the new telecommunications law. In part, it involves a struggle between the Posts and Telecommunications Administration and the private telephone companies. The private sector is afraid that the government monopoly in the telecommunications industry will eventually become total. For its part, the Posts and Telecommunications Board wants to reduce the fragmentation that now prevails.

The quarrel has its political aspect as well. There is a fear that the position of the Ministry of Communications will become too strong. That is considered especially alarming in view of the vigorous technical development being experienced in this industry.

11798
CSO: 5500/2255

FINLAND

TAMPERE PHONE CENTER IS FIRST IN COUNTRY WITH NEW 'AXE' UNIT

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 27 May 82 p 12

[Text] It was reported in Wednesday's edition that the Tampere Cooperative Telephone Company was the first to hook up Europe's first entirely digital telephone exchange when it put its new AXE rural network exchange into operation. That report is challenged by its competitor Telenokia, which claims that the title actually belongs to Telenokia, since it hooked up its own system the day before.

To the layman, the discussion about "who got there first" may seem like a quarrel over nothing, but for professionals, the competitive situation is so tough that Wednesday's report and its contradiction by Telenokia are merely typical of the situation.

Telenokia claims it got there first because on the morning of Tuesday 25 May, the first subscribers were hooked up to the new DX-200 telephone exchange in Kokkola, which thereby became connected to the telecommunications network.

The DX-200 exchange was delivered by Telenokia, which did not accept Wednesday's news report that its competitor, L.M. Ericsson with its AXE rural network exchange, was the first, since the latter was not connected until Wednesday in connection with the 100th anniversary of the Tampere Cooperative Telephone Company.

L.M. Ericsson points out that it is not really correct to compare the two exchanges because technically speaking, two different things are involved. L.M. Ericsson's representative also calls attention to the fact that the Tampere exchange had been ready to operate for a long time. It was only its official dedication that was held on Wednesday in connection with the centennial celebration.

However that may be, Telenokia emphasizes that in any case, its exchange is the first of its kind to go into operation in Europe and that as such, it gives proof of the high standard of Finnish engineering.

The exchange's subscriber equipment is digital, and connections are made completely electronically all the way to the subscriber's telephone set.

The subscribers in the new 1,500-number exchange immediately received push-button telephone sets making it possible to use the DX-200 exchange's subscriber facilities.

If necessary, the DX-200 exchange can be expanded to include as many as 40,000 subscriber telephone connections.

11798
CSO: 5500/2255

FRANCE

MINISTRY PLANS DATA PROCESSING FINANCING, RESTRUCTURING

Paris L'USINE NOUVELLE in French 29 Apr 82 pp 48-50

Article by Daniel Lacotte and Eric le Boucher: "Shock Treatment for the Data Processing Industry"

Text: After the agreement signed between CII-HB [International Data Processing Company-Honeywell Bull] and Honeywell, its American partner, the government is going to be able to get into the data processing battle on all fronts: "super," "mini," "peripherals"...an ambition that requires considerable financial means.

The French data processing situation is bad. The trade deficit for this sector, 1 billion francs in 1980, has risen to 1.7 billion in 1981. The French manufacturers control only a third of the market. CII-Honeywell Bull is taking losses, and many other firms are scarcely better off (c.f. the folding of Logabax). In order to reconquer technological independence and rebuild this key sector of the electronics branch, a shock treatment is required.

The minister of industry, Pierre Dreyfus, has just presented the new provisions of the agreement of CII-Honeywell Bull with its American partner. That is a first step. Now, with that mortgage paid off, all of the related files are being opened up again: the relationships that CII-HB, a recognized French leader in data processing, should establish with the other French firms, Thomson, CGE [General Electrical Company], Saint-Gobain, Matra; that of Olivetti, etc.

In fact, beyond the agreement of CII-HB with Honeywell, restructuring and financing are required for the entire data processing industry. L'USINE NOUVELLE is publishing the crux of it, based on an unpublished document of the Ministry of Industry. However, it is only after negotiations that the figures mentioned in the report will be definitively set. In June, in all probability, the overall figure will be known: on the order of 15 billion francs.

Supercomputing: In this area, the chips are officially down. The American Honeywell is having its share of the capital of CII-HB reduced from 47 to 19.9 percent, with the additional 27.1 percent being bought by the Bull Machine Company for 950 million francs. "This operation will give CII-HB its

independence," Pierre Dreyfus emphasizes. In fact, according to the terms of the agreement, Honeywell loses all its rights as a privileged stockholder.

The American group will no longer have veto rights over the designation of the president of CII-HB nor over investment decisions in excess of 30 million francs, nor on absorption decisions. In addition, Honeywell will only have 2 (instead of 4) administrators out of 11 on the Administrative Council [Board of Directors].

But from the lips of Pierre Dreyfus, the term "independence" has still another dimension. It is recalled that Saint-Gobain had 51 percent of the capital of the Bull Machine Company and that it had a prime role in the CII-HB strategy. This collaboration will be examined again, according to means that remain to be negotiated, but it has already been decided that Jacques Stern, the new chief executive officer of CII-HB, "will report directly to the government."

Clearly it is a question of taking CII-HB strongly in hand so that "an active and ambitious industrial and marketing policy can be carried out," Pierre Dreyfus insists. In order to succeed in that, CII-HB must be given sufficient financial means. The latter are evaluated, according to the document, at 2.5 billion francs over 5 years (for capital funding itself) and at a 6.4 billion subsidy (an effort comparable to that of the calculation plan of 1976-1980 as a percentage of cumulative gross sales over 5 years).

The objective is to get on a firm footing again and to launch a worldwide strategy. CII-HB has always suffered from undercapitalization: at the end of 1981, the ratio of indebtedness to capital reached 3.34 (compared to 0.3 for Honeywell, 0.44 for Digital Equipment, and 0.47 for Burroughs). The debts exceed 4.4 billion, compared to 1.3 billion of capital funds, whence the urgency of the operation, which will consist of injecting 2 billion francs as quickly as possible. The contribution of the remaining 500 francs could be made in 1985.

Pursuit of Technical Cooperation Between CII-HB and Honeywell

This effort will make it possible to restructure the company, whose "poor organization is harmful to productivity and to the quality of services," it is stated at the Ministry of Industry. Therefore, the administrative, marketing, and technical services will be reorganized, and some activities of CII-HB could even be made into subsidiaries.

Finally, the agreement provides that technical cooperation will be carried out between CII-HB and Honeywell on the current and future product lines. That is a basic point in the measure where the majority of the technological knowledge comes from the United States. A pure and simple withdrawal of the American [Company] (such as the 1976 agreements allowed it in case of the nationalization of CII-HB) would have been "a real disaster," Pierre Dreyfus emphasizes.

Toward a Line of French Minicomputers

And the government does not hide its satisfaction at having pulled off this new agreement, because CII-HB was going through an acute crisis (losses of 430 million francs in 1981, compared to a profit of 180 million in 1980). "The group was no longer managed. We have to correct the situation and invest," comments the minister of industry.

Minicomputers: In this sector, the objective is to have a line of entirely French-designed minicomputers. An industrial development company whose mission would be to design subassemblies could therefore be created. These basic systems would be integrated into the production of various French companies (Intertechnique, Logabax, Sfena-DSI, etc.) by 1986.

Along these lines, again according to the document, this industrial development company will be built around Thomson (with its subsidiary Sems) and CII-HB. In the midterm, this company could become the single pole of French minicomputers. It would then be charged with designing, manufacturing, and selling its products as an OEM [original equipment manufacturer] (i.e., in large quantities) on a worldwide scale.

This program of development and industrialization of a French-designed minicomputer will cost around 860 million francs over 4 years. This sum will be divided as follows: 480 million for the software, 260 million for the central units and the architecture, 120 million for the couplers and interfaces.

Home computers: Among the bottom-of-the-line professional home computers, the Ministry of Industry has to admit: "No French product can compete with manufacturers such as Tandy or Apple." The key to the success of these firms is specifically in the production of large annual volumes. This requires costly investments and the implementation of marketing networks capable of selling 70 percent of the production outside the domestic market.

The objective of the plan proposed for home computers is to take 15 percent of the European market by 1985 and to reconquer 50 percent of the French market by 1986. In order to succeed in this ambitious offensive, the government is going to rely on R2E (a CII-HB subsidiary specializing in home computers, 200 million francs in sales, 7,000 units sold in 1981). Thus, Thomson-CSF, which has just launched a professional home computer developed with the American firm Fortune, of which it controls 35 percent, is not connected with this operation.

Data Processing Peripherals: Constitute a European Group

The role of R2E "will be considerably reinforced, if its capital is increased." And marketing structures, principally devoted to exports, will be put in place. This action will require subsidies on the order of 300 million francs, or 150 million for development and industrialization, 100 million for software, 50 million for the creation of marketing networks.

Data Processing Peripherals: In this area, French industry has only one manufacturer of any size: CII-HB (middle-of-the-line magnetic discs and printers). Like the Europeans, it is totally absent from the rapidly growing sectors: large-capacity discs, floppy discs, bottom-of-the-line printers.

The idea of the Ministry of Industry would be to seize this opportunity to constitute a European group which would sign agreements with other partners--agreements on complementary products and, above all, on the ultimate creation of a marketing network covering Western Europe.

On the subject of data processing peripherals, the government expects to play the European card by leaving the monopoly to foreign manufacturers for the printers, but carry out an aggressive action to reconquer the magnetic disc market. The objective is take 20-40 percent of the European market. In addition, priority would be given to large-capacity discs (200 to 1,000 eight-bit bytes).

Finally, on the related subject of specialized peripherals, French industry has been better able to get a hold, along with Benson, IER [~~Printed Recording of Results~~], Transac, EMD [~~Marcel Dassault Electronics~~]. The government plans selective action (development in the sector of graphic consoles, for example) based on technological innovation, and emphasizing small and medium-size industries. For these operations, a sum of 300 million francs would be required.

The application of such a plan, of unquestionable scope, would lead by 1985 to a reestablishment of the balance of payments, to the reconquest of 20 to 25 percent of the European market, and to the creation of 10,000 jobs.

Francois Mitterrand is convinced: getting out of the crisis involves new technologies. At the time of budgetary restrictions, will the government give itself the necessary financial means? That is a political choice.

**France - United States Competition
Sale of "mini" and terminals in France (in 1980)**

<u>Companies</u>	<u>"Mini"</u>	<u>Terminals</u>	<u>Total</u>
CII-HB	460	250	710
Other French	580	540	1,120
<u>Total France</u>	<u>1,050</u>	<u>790</u>	<u>1,830</u>
IBM and compatible	530	680	1,210
Other Americans	<u>1,050</u>	240	<u>1,290</u>
<u>Total American</u>	<u>1,580</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>2,500</u>
European	<u>570</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>870</u>

Source: L'USINE NOUVELLE and reports by firms

The Americans clearly dominate, even if the results of the French are better in minicomputers and data processing peripherals than in large computers.

The Japanese Arrive
World Top Ten in Data Processing

<u>Company</u>	<u>Market Share</u>			<u>Gross Sales (1981)* (in Data Processing)</u>
	<u>France</u> %	<u>Europe</u> %	<u>World</u> %	
IBM	31	35	36	24,175
Digital Equipment	1.9	3.4	4.6	3,198
Control Data	3.1	3.3	4.7	3,168
NCR	2.8	4.6	4.7	3,050
Burroughs	3.2	3.3	4.1	2,875
Univac	1.6	3.8	4.3	2,707
Fujitsu	--	--	2.5	1,910
Hewlett-Packard	2.4	2.6	2.6	1,785
Honeywell	--	0.8	2.7	1,800
CII-HB	19.5	7	2.1	1,600

Source: L'USINE NOUVELLE

*in millions of dollars

(The ratios of strength have evolved considerably since 1981 with the entry of the Japanese Fujitsu and Hitachi (1.08 billion dollars) and a weakening of the Europeans ICL [International Computers, Ltd], Siemens, and Philips, which cannot figure among the world's top 10 in data processing, and whose gross sales are respectively 1.3 million, 970 million, and 575 million dollars. It will be noted that CII-HB only controls scarcely 20 percent of the French market.

9969

CSO: 5500/2238

NORWAY

BRIEFS

NORDSAT STUDIES FUNDS--Oslo--On Wednesday [2 June] the Norwegian Storting voted 900,000 kroner to technical, economic and legal studies in preparation for Nordic radio and television cooperation in a Nordsat satellite. The money will cover Norway's expenditure this year in the preparatory phase through 1984, prior to a final decision being made about Nordic satellite cooperation. [NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report] [Text] [PM091101 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 Jun 82 p 4]

CSO: 5500/2268

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